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## LATE IN STENT THROMBOSIS AND ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN COCAINE ABUSERS

### i2 Poster Contributions

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center, Hall F  
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Session Title: PCI - Acute MI

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**Introduction:** Treatment of STEMI in cocaine users presents challenges due to recidivism and non-compliance. We assessed the risk of IST in STEMI patients with a history of cocaine use.

**Methods:** 337 consecutive STEMI patients presenting between 2002- 2010 underwent primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) as indicated. We identified patients admitting to cocaine use or with positive urine toxicology. We collected demographic data, risk factors, PCI history, catheterization results, hospital course, laboratories, imaging and mortality data.

**Results:** Thirty-six patients had a history of cocaine use. Mean age was 50±8 years; 89% African American; 72% male; 69% hypertension; and 89% cigarette smoking. 5/36 did not have hemodynamically significant coronary artery disease. 25/36 (69%) had occlusion of the culprit artery. 9/31 (29%) cocaine patients presented with IST versus 19/301 (6%) of non-cocaine patients. 11/36 cocaine patients had history of PCI (35%), of which 9/11 presented with IST (82%) versus 19/50 (38%) of non-cocaine patients. Of these, 7/9 (78%) with IST admitted to active cocaine use or had positive urine toxicology. Two cocaine patients presented twice with IST of the same artery. Both had drug-eluting stents (DES) placed during their initial IST, presenting after 308 and 396 days. One patient presented with IST in the left anterior descending after 4 years and the left circumflex after 7 years from original stent placements. Six initial IST events involved BMS, three DES, and one \unknown stent type. Time for IST varied from 4 days to more than 7 years in three patients. All three with IST after 7 years had original BMS placement and were actively abusing cocaine at the time of IST. Two patients had IST within 2 weeks of original stent placement. Median time to first IST was 525 days.

**Conclusions:** Twenty nine percent of patients with a history of or active cocaine use had IST during STEMI (versus 6% non-cocaine patients). For those with a history of PCI, incidence of IST was 82% versus 38% in non-cocaine patients. There was marked variability in time of IST in cocaine users with 3/9 patients presenting after 7 years from original PCI.